MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1780.

From the LONDON GAZETTE extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, *Oct.* 9, 1780.

THIS morning captain Roſs, aid de camp to lieutenant-general earl Cornwallis, arrived in town from South-Carolina, with a letter from his lordſhip to lord George Germain, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, of which the following is a copy:

Camden, Aug. 21, 1780.

MY LORD,

IT is with great pleaſure that I communicate to your lordſhip an account of a complete victory obtained on the 16th inſtant, by his majeſty's troops under my command, over the rebel ſouthern army commanded by general Gates.

In my diſpatch No. 1, I had the honour to inform your lordſhip, that while at Charles-town, I was regularly acquainted by lord Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the troops under his lordſhip's command. On the 9th inſtant two expreſſes arrived, with an account that general Gates was advancing towards Lynch's creek with his whole army, ſuppoſed to amount to 6000 men, exclusive of a detachment of 1000 men under general Sumpter, who after having in vain attempted to force the poſts at Rocky-mount and Hanging-rock, was believed to be at that time trying to ground the left of our poſition, to cut off our communication with the Congarees and Charles-town; that the diſaffected country between Pedee and Black river had actually revolted; and that lord Rawdon was contracting his poſts, and preparing to aſſemble his force at Camden.

In conſequence of this information, after finiſhing ſome important points of buſineſs at Charles-town, I ſet out on the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and there found lord Rawdon with our whole force, except lieutenant-colonel Turnbull's ſmall detachment, which fell back from Rocky-mount to major Ferguſon's poſts of the militia of Ninety-Six on Little river.

I had now my option to make, either to retire or attempt the enemy; for the poſition at Camden was a bad one to be attacked in, and by general Sumpter's advancing down the Wateree my ſupplies muſt have failed me in a few days.

I ſaw no difficulty in making good my retreat to Charles-town with the troops that were able to march; but, in taking that reſolution, I muſt have not only left near 800 ſick and a great quantity of ſtores at this place, but I clearly ſaw the fate of the whole province, except Charles-town, and of all Georgia, except Savannah, as immediate conſequences, beſides forfeiting all pretenſions to future confidence from our friends in this part of America.

On the other hand, there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, excluſive of general Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia militia of 12 or 1500 men, either actually joined or expected to join the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never was numerous, was now reduced, by ſickneſs and other caſualties, to about 1400 fighting men of regulars and provincials, with 4 or 500 militia and North-Carolina refugees.

However, the greateſt part of the troops that had been perfectly good, and having left Charles-town ſufficiently garriſoned and provided for a ſiege, and ſeeing little to loſe by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I reſolved to take the firſt good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

Accordingly, I took great pains to procure good information of their movements and poſition: and I learned that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging Rock, at colonel Rugeley's, about 12 miles from hence, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After conſulting ſome intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, I determined to march at ten o'clock in the night of the 15th, and to attack at day-break, pointing my principal force againſt their continentals, who from good intelligence I knew to be badly poſted cloſe to colonel Rugeley's houſe. Late in the evening I received information that the Virginians had joined that day: however, that having been expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to ſome provincials, militia, and convaleſcents, and a detachment of the 63d regiment, which, by being mounted on horſes which they had preſſed on the road, it was hoped would arrive in the courſe of the night.

I had proceeded nine miles, when about half an hour after two in the morning, my advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire I was convinced they were in conſiderable force, and was ſoon aſſured by ſome deſerters and priſoners, that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack us at Camden. I immediately halted and formed, and the enemy doing the ſame, the firing ſoon ceaſed. Confiding in the diſciplined courage of his majeſty's troops, and well appriſed by ſeveral intelligent inhabitants, that the ground on which both armies ſtood, being narrowed by ſwamps on the right and left, was extremely favourable for my numbers, I did not chuſe to hazard the great ſtake for which I was going to fight, to the uncertainty and confuſion to which an action in the dark is ſo particularly liable. But having taken meaſures that the enemy ſhould not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, I reſolved to defer the attack till day. At the dawn I made my laſt diſpoſition, and formed the troops in the following order: The diviſion of the right conſiſting of a ſmall corps of light infantry, the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Webſter; the diviſion on the left, conſiſting of the volunteers of Ireland, infantry of the legion, and part of lieutenant-colonel Hamilton's North-Carolina regiment, under the command of lord Rawdon, with two 6 and 3 pounders, which were commanded by lieutenant M'Cleod. The 71ſt regiment, with two 6 pounders, was formed as a reſerve, one battalion in the rear of the diviſion of the right, the other of that of the left, and the cavalry of the legion in the rear, and the country being woody, cloſe to the 71ſt regiment, with orders to ſeize any opportunity that might offer to break the enemy's line, and to be ready to protect our own, in caſe any corps ſhould meet with a check.

The diſpoſition was juſt made when I perceived that the enemy, having likewiſe perfected in their reſolution to fight, were formed in two lines oppoſite and near to us; and obſerving a movement on their left, which I ſuppoſed to be with an intention to make ſome alteration in their order, I directed lieutenant-colonel Webſter to begin the attack, which was done with great vigour, and in a few minutes the action was general along the whole front. It was at this time a dead calm, with a little hazineſs in the air, which, preventing the ſmoke from riſing, occaſioned ſo thick a darkneſs, that it was difficult to ſee the effect of a very heavy and well ſupported fire on both ſides. Our line continued to advance in good order, and with the cool intrepidity of experienced Britiſh ſoldiers, keeping up a conſtant fire, or making uſe of bayonets, as opportunities offered; and, after an obſtinate reſiſtance during three quarters of an hour, threw the enemy into total confuſion, and forced them to give way in all quarters. At this inſt. I ordered the cavalry to compleat the route, which was performed with their uſual promptitude and gallantry: and after doing great execution on the field of battle, they continued the purſuit to Hanging Rock, 22 miles from the place where the action happened, during which many of the enemy were ſlain, a number of priſoners, near 150 waggons, (in one of which was a braſs cannon, the carriage of which had been damaged in the ſkirmiſh of the night) a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores, and all the baggage and camp equipage of the rebel army fell into our hands.

The loſs of the enemy was very conſiderable; a number of colours, and ſeven pieces of braſs cannon, (being all their artillery that were in the action) with all their ammunition waggons, were taken; between eight and nine hundred were killed, among that number brigadier-general Gregory, and about one thouſand priſoners, many of whom wounded; of which number were major-general baron de Kalb, ſince dead, and brigadier-general Rutherford.

I have the honour to incloſe a return of killed and wounded on our ſide. The loſs of ſo many brave men is much to be lamented; but the number is moderate in proportion to ſo great an advantage.

The behaviour of his majeſty's troops in general was beyond all praiſe; it did honour to themſelves and their country. I was particularly indebted to colonel lord Rawdon and lieutenant-colonel Webſter, for the diſtinguiſhed courage and abilities with which they conducted their reſpective diviſions and the capacity and vigour of lieutenant-colonel Tarleton at the head of the cavalry, deſerve my higheſt commendation; lieutenant M'Cleod exerted himſelf greatly in the conduct of our artillery. My aid de camp, captain Roſs, and lieutenant Halkett one of the engineers, who acted in that capacity, rendered me moſt eſſential ſervice; and the public officers major of brigade England, who acted as adjutant-general, and the majors of brigade Manly and Doyle ſhewed the moſt active and zealous attention to their duty; governor Martin became again a military man, and behaved with the ſpirit of a young volunteer.

The fatigue of the troops rendered them incapable of further exertion on the day of the action; but as I ſaw the importance of deſtroying or diſperſing, if poſſible, the corps under general Sumpter, as it might prove a foundation for aſſembling the routed army, on the morning of the 17th I detached lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, with the legion cavalry and infantry, and the corps of light infantry, making in all about 350 men, with orders to attack him wherever he could find him; and I ſent orders to lieutenant-colonel Turnbull and major Ferguſon, at that time on Little river, to put their corps in motion immediately, and on their ſide to purſue and endeavour to attack general Sumpter. Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton executed this ſervice with his uſual activity and military addreſs. He procured good information of Sumpter's movements, and, by forced and concealed marches, came up with and ſurpriſed him in the middle of the day on the 18th, near the Catabo fords: he totally deſtroyed or diſperſed his detachment, conſiſting then of 700 men, killing 150 on the ſpot, and taking two pieces of braſs cannon and 300 priſoners, and 44 waggons. He likewiſe retook 100 of our men, who had fallen into their hands partly at the action at Hanging-rock, and partly in eſcorting ſome waggons from Congarees to Camden: and he releaſed 150 of our militiamen, or friendly country people, who had been ſeized by the rebels. Captain Campbel, who commanded the light infantry, a very promiſing officer, was unfortunately killed in this affair. Our loſs otherwiſe was trifling. This action was too brilliant to need any comment of mine, and will, I have no doubts, highly recommend lieutenant-colonel Tarleton to his majeſty's favour. The rebel forces being at preſent diſperſed, the internal commotions and inſurrections in the province will now ſubſide. But I ſhall give direction to inflict exemplary puniſhment on ſome of the moſt guilty, in hopes to deter others, in future, from ſporting with allegiance and oaths, and with the lenity and generoſity of the Britiſh government.

On the morning of the 17th I diſpatched proper people to North-Carolina, with directions to our friends there to take arms and aſſemble immediately, and to ſeize the moſt violent people, and all military ſtores and magazines belonging to the rebels, and to intercept all ſtragglers from the routed army; and I have promiſed to march without loſs of time to their ſupport: ſome neceſſary ſupplies for the army are now on their way from Charles-town, and I hope that their arrival will enable me to march in a few days.

My aid de camp, captain Roſs, will have the honour of delivering this diſpatch to your lordſhip, and will be able to give you the fulleſt account of the ſtate of the army and country. He is a very deſerving officer, and I take the liberty of recommending him to your lordſhip's favour and patronage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Field return of the troops under the command of lieutenant-general earl Cornwallis, on the night of the 15th of Auguſt, 1780

Total. 1 colonel, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, 31 captains, 46 lieutenants, 23 enſigns, 6 adjutants, 2 quarter-maſters, 3 ſurgeons, 3 mates, 133 ſergeants, 40 drummers, 1944 rank and file.

(Signed) RD. ENGLAND.
acting deputy adjutant-general.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the troops under the command of lieutenant-general earl Cornwallis, in the battle fought near Camden, South-Carolina, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1780.

Total. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ſergeants, 64 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 5 enſigns, 13 ſergeants, 1 drummer, 213 rank and file wounded; 2 ſergeants, 9 rank and file miſſing.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Riga, Sept. 8.

"The equipment of men of war is carrying on without intermiſſion in all the ports of this empire, which ſhips are deſtined to join thoſe already at ſea: and we hope that 12 of them will be ready to ſail in the ſpring. According to authentic accounts, our marine conſiſts of 180 ſail of men of war, frigates, gallies, &c. and the land forces amount to 331,981 men."

Sept. 19. On the 4th inſtant died the celebrated Sir John Fielding, the terror of every ſlich in the kingdom.

Oct. 11. Of the land reinforcement, which are ſhortly to go to the Weſt-Indies, two whole regiments, it is ſaid, will proceed to Jamaica.

An alteration is to take place in the naval reinforcements deſigned for the Weſt-Indies, which are now to conſiſt all of capital ſhips, which are to be two of 90 guns, one of 80, and the reſt of 70 and 74 guns each.

On the 2nd of September the queen was ſafely delivered of a prince.

Oct. 19. The ſtates general are ſaid to have received diſpatches from their plenipotentiaries at Peterſburgh, in which they ſay amongſt the reſt, that the empreſs of Ruſſia has intimated that ſhe cannot agree to the propoſals of their high mightineſſes to guarantee their poſſeſſions in both the Indies, &c. adding that ſhe did not ſee of what uſe her guarantee could be to the republic. This refuſal will not haſten the concluſion of the treaty of armed neutrality, and will probably form an important part of the deliberations of the ſtates at their next meeting.

ANNAPOLIS, *Dec.* 29.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia.

"Our city is at this time favoured with the preſence of ſeveral French gentlemen of diſtinction: The chevalier de Chaſtellux, one of the forty of the French academy, and known for his work *de la felicité publique*; the marquis de la Fayette, whoſe zeal has been ſo diſtinguiſhed in the cauſe of America; the viſcount de Noailles, brother in-law to the marquis de la Fayette; the count d'Amas; the baron de Monteſquieu, grandſon to the preſident Monteſquie, whoſe name is ſo dear to every lover of liberty and humanity; the marquis de laval Montmorenci, of a family which has given ſo many heroes to the kingdom of France; the count de Guſtine, who in the laſt war had four brothers ſerving with him in Germany, three of whom loſt their lives; the count de deux Ponts, of a German origin, but whole family, for centuries, has been ſo attached to the French nation, that it is conſidered as French; the viſcount de Buenne Lomine nephew to the archbiſhop of Thouloufe; and many other French officers. Theſe gentlemen have viſited the works and fortifications in the neighbourhood of this city conſtructed by the enemy; they have ſurveyed the ſeveral places of engagement, Couchis-mill, Brandywine, Germantown, Mud-iſland, Red-Bank, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, &c. riding out forty or fifty miles every day; they have viewed theſe, and alſo the ſeveral places of encampment at White-marſh, &c. but more particularly general Waſhington's winter quarters at the Valley-Forge. As military men, they have traced the marches and manœuvres of both armies in the advance of the enemy from the Head of Elk; in their motions up the Skuylkil from the city, with a deſign to draw our army from the advantageous grounds, and in their retreat through the Jerſies. The warm zeal diſcovered by theſe gentlemen for our cauſe, which is now the cauſe of their prince; the politeneſs of their manners, render them truly worthy the eſteem of the people of this country. The marquis de laval Montmorenci and the count de Guſtine propoſe to viſit Baltimore, and probably your city."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the ſouthern army, dated Charlotte, December 0, 1780.

"I returned here this morning from an excurſion to the ſouthward. The command conſiſted of general Morgan's light troops and about one hundred horſe, under lieutenant-colonel Waſhington; the intention of this party was to cover the Waxaws from the incurſions of a gang of plundering tories, who had ſtrongly fortified a barn at Rugely's farm, and had at length become exceeding troubleſome to the well affected inhabitants, frequently burning houſes and carrying off perſons who had offended them to the proveſt, which induced general Morgan to advance againſt them. Colonel Waſhington with the horſe was ſent forward to reconnoitre them. He found them in the barn, and ſent a corporal with a flag to demand a ſurrender. The corporal informed them that we had four field pieces, and to induce them to believe ſo, colonel Waſhington ordered ſome men to drag along the top of a pine tree, which frightened them ſo that they (amounting to 114) immediately ſurrendered; amongſt them is colonel Rugely and major Cook; upwards of ninety muſquets, fourteen horſes, and four waggons, were taken; only one of the waggons could be brought off. I wrote to colonel Hall about a fortnight ago, informing him of Sumpter's having defeated a party of the legion; ſince which Tariton attacked him with all his cavalry and all the infantry he could mount, and I have the pleaſure to inform you, that Sumpter gave him a compleat drubbing; not leſs than eighty were killed and as many wounded. By their papers they allow, that they had a major Money, three ſubalterns and fifty men killed and wounded; our loſs (which you may think incredible) was not more than three killed and ſix wounded; amongſt the latter is the general. The enemy ſtill occupy a poſt at Camden, where they have about 600 men; the reſt of their army are at Winſborough, about forty miles S. W. of Camden. It appears by their landing in Virginia to have been their intention to form a junction of the two armies ſomewhere in this ſtate, but Cornwallis is too weak to advance; how ſtrong they may be in Virginia I don't know. We ſhall have a good many men in a few days, but am afraid they will be badly ſupplied.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
STOP THE THIEF.

Annapolis, Dec. 26, 1780.

ON Saturday night, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, was ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, ſundry wearing apparel, conſiſting of one ſtriped and flowered callico gown, one ſtriped red and white printed linen ditto, interſperſed with a purple berry and leaf, one coarſe ſtriped black and white ſtamped cotton ditto, one ſtriped purple and white ditto and apron, one ſpotted red and white ditto and apron, and one pompadour chintz ditto, two fine white linen ſhirts, one ruffled and one plain, marked T I, No. 8, two oznabrigs table clothes, marked T I, No. 2, one woman's ſcarlet cloth cardinal, one old black callimanco petticoat, one black ſilk bonnet, and one ſmall blue and white chequered apron. The above articles were ſtolen by a certain Sarah Oneal, about nineteen years of age, fair complexion, gray eyes, ſtraight yellow hair which hangs in her neck; had on when ſhe went away a ſhort ſtriped country cotton jacket pretty much worn, an old quilted red petticoat, neither ſhoes nor ſtockings; ſhe ſays ſhe came from Montgomery county, near George town, from her aunts, and that her mother lives on the Eaſtern ſhore in Kent county.

Whoever ſtops and ſecures the articles aforeſaid, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and ſo in proportion for any part thereof, and a handſome additional reward for ſecuring the thief, ſo that ſhe may be brought to juſtice.

1 T. JOHNSON, jun.

Charles county, October 18, 1780.

I HAVE in my cuſtody, committed as a runaway, a negro man named HARRY, who ſays he belongs to Patterſon Fletcher, of Culpepper county in Virginia; he is a ſhort well ſet fellow, about twenty-four years of age, and ſpeaks good Engliſh; had on when brought to gaol, an old white country cloth jacket, and an old pair of country linen trouſers. His maſter is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

69 BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. ſheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Nicholas Darnall, near Mount Pleaſant, Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a bright bay horſe, about 14 and a half hands high, white feet, and a ſtar in his forehead, no perceivable brand, lame in one of his ſhoulders. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 1 [illegible]

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Edward Gaither junior, at Elk-Ridge, a brown horſe, about fourteen hands high, with a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, ſhod before, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, has been branded on the near buttock, but too imperfect to be underſtood, trots and gallops, and is ſuppoſed to be about twelve years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X w3

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE, Nov. 3, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will ſit at the ſtadt-houſe from 9 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 on each day during the preſent ſeſſion of aſſembly.

By order,
7 X G. RANKEN, cl. com.

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

Greenberry's-point, Oct. 2, 1780.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 2d of July laſt, a negro woman named SUE; ſhe is about forty years of age, very black, and has been on her brow by the border of her hair (or wool) the only certain mark to deſcribe her by, as ſhe has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen ditto, a callico ditto, a ſtriped ſilk jacket, a new country made linſey woolſey jacket and petticoat, with others of country cloth, &c. When ſhe went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a moſt notorious villain, who intended to paſs her as his wife and free; he went from Baltimore in a ſhip called the Enterprize, and ſhe was diſappointed in her ſcheme by the ſhip not ſtopping at Annapolis; ſhe has ſince, as I am informed, been ſeen and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulany's negroes, and in Baltimore county, between the town and Elk-ridge landing, by ſome free negroes and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are a brother and daughters; ſhe has been frequently in Baltimore town on Sundays, and at nights in a mulatto woman's houſe named Sal Needham who lives among the French houſes; ſhe is ſiſter to Stubbs and harbours her. Any perſon who will ſecure her in any gaol in this or any other ſtate ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

10 DAVID KERR.

FOR SALE,

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, about 28 years of age, has ſerved 12 years in a merchant mill, and is complete in that buſineſs. No other motive than his having attempted to eſcape to the enemy induces the proprietor to diſpoſe of him. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe is requeſted to apply to colonel William Hughes, Calvert county. 6

December 14, 1780.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 30th inſtant, at Elk-Ridge Landing, 3 X

TWO likely young NEGROES, the one a BOY and the other a GIRL. The ſale to begin between two and three o'clock.

THERE is at the plantation of Ignatius Handman, at Newport, in Charles county, a large brindled STEER, marked with a crop and a hole and an under bit in the right ear and a crop and ſlit in the left. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X 3w

NOTICE is hereby given, that the vestrymen, churchwardens, and other inhabitants of St. Paul's pariſh, in Prince-George county, intend in due time to preſent a petition to the legiſlature, for the ſupport of the chriſtian religion in that pariſh, for repairing the church and other parochial charges. 6 8w

THERE is at the plantation of John Gaſton of Joſhua, a large red and white ſpotted BULL; the mark appears to be one under bit on the left ear only, the horns ſeem to have a little bit cut off the ends of them. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

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